

# Social Forms and Entertainment



## Living Pictures for Girls.

So many girls have written asking what entertainments they could give to make money for charity, church or Sunday school, and they all want something "without much work"; now, it is impossible to get up things without responsibility and work, but I think "Living Pictures" may be made readily with the minimum of labor, as there are no parts to be memorized; so I am giving you a series of pictures arranged by Caroline French Benton. They are called "The Girl Student in History." I think you will be much pleased with the production, and the directions are so plain you will have no trouble in following them.

1.—The Hebrew Girl. A large dark girl. Her hair in two long braids; her dress dark crimson, with a full skirt, a rather loose waist, cut slightly round at the neck and with no sleeves, but with the drapery falling over her arms. She sits at a low table, side to the audience, and looks up at a rabbi, a very tall dark man, dressed in flowing robes of deep blue with a border and girdle with ends, a long gray wig and large beard. He holds a roll, its top beginning at his shoulder, its end falling to the floor, made like a narrow map on rollers. This represents the Talmud. (See the pictures in an illustrated Old Testament.)

2.—Listening to Homer. This is a copy of Alma Tadema's famous picture. Have some palms or other foliage at the back of the stage and a very long, white paluted bench across this. At one end sits a dark, smooth-shaven young man bending forward with arm on knee, dressed in a thick tunic with a border, holding a roll; one arm is on the back of the bench. Two girls sit opposite listening to him. They are dressed in white tunics over full skirts. The tunics are cut round at the neck and fastened at the shoulders with clasps. They should wear their hair parted, with a Psyche knot; gilt ribbons are wound around the head.

3.—The Children of Alfred the Great. Alfred had a son and daughter whom he educated carefully. The girl may sit on a low stool, with a huge parchment book open on another stool in front. The boy stands at the back, facing the audience, looking down at her. She wears a dress made much like the one described

just above, but with the tunic belted in loosely, and long sleeves, tightly fitted; her blond hair is parted and braided in two long braids, and on her head is a little white cap, like a baker's, with a band of white passing under her chin. Have her gown of a medium shade of blue. The boy wears a short, full gray tunic reaching only to the knee; his bare legs are strapped with colored tape, in large diagonals; he wears sandals. His tunic has long sleeves; his head is bare; his blond hair cut straight across his forehead and at the back of the neck (a wig is really necessary). Have the stage lighted with very tall candles in tall dark holders.

4.—Marguerite of Navarre. Three young women sit about the room embroidering; spare frames covered with some tapestry chair-covering may rest on music stands made rather low. They wear dresses of soft colors made perfectly plain, with long tightly-fitted sleeves; their hair is flowing; on their heads are, first, short veils, then tall, pointed caps of folded colored paper, from the tip of each of which hangs a very light little tulle veil. These caps should be about two feet high and worn so that they point backward. Marguerite wears a violet-colored dress exactly like the rest, but with a long mantle fastened at the shoulders with clasps; this is of dark velvet or brocade, with a rich border made by sewing on tinsel. Her dress, like the rest, has a small square neck, but hers has a rich border, also. On her head is, first, a very short thin veil, then a gilt crown with little clover leaves standing up. A white band passes under her chin, fastening it on. She holds a great book, one half falling down to show that it is illuminated (this is done by washing in some large letters in color). The room should have low benches with pillows, and a chair or two with fur rugs thrown over them.

5.—Lady Jane Grey. Have a large light window frame made, long and low, with two casements opening out. Simulate glass in leaded panes in these by tacking on tapes at top and bottom. Put up this window at the back of the stage, with some green outside to hide the curtains, and make a window seat beneath with pillows. Lady Jane sits here, with books about her, looking out. She wears a soft, full gray dress with long, tight sleeves. The neck of the dress is cut very low, down to the shoulders, and a white tucker is put inside nearly to the neck line. Embroidery turns back at the edge of the gown and the wrists. Her hair is drawn back without parting and a small, close-fitting cap edged with pearls is worn. If you choose to have two figures in the picture, the Bishop of London, her tutor, may be added, at a desk.

## MADAME MERRI.

### Bengaline Is Worn.

Bengaline is a silk fabric that has thick threads or cords at intervals from selva to selva. Frequently the cord is of the wool covered with silk and in this season the two-tone effects are popular.

## Showing the Pantaloen Style Paris Would Make Popular



A gown of ruby-colored velvet trimmed with beads, fur and liberty. The skirt shows the pantaloen style.

## MEN ARE TO MARCH

MANY TO TAKE PART IN THE  
GREAT SUFFRAGE PARADE  
IN WASHINGTON.

### SHREWD MOVE BY THE WOMEN

Virtually Compelled Congressmen  
From States Where Gentler Sex  
Votes to Participate—Fear of Interference by Hoodlums.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington. — Washington recognizes that it was a shrewd move which the woman suffrage leaders made when they put the matter of participation in the parade on March 3 straight up to the senators and house members who represent states in which women have the right to vote. "Unless you are opposed to the will of the majority in your state," said the women in their letter to the congressmen, "you will march with us and thus prove that you, like your states, are in the van of progress."

So it is that congress will take an unofficial part in the parade of the women on the day before Mr. Wilson takes office. Some forty senators and representatives, unless they weaken at the last moment, will "march with banners" near the head of the procession, although it is possible that some of them will march laggard-legged.

Other men will march with the women and some of them will be believers and others unbelievers. In the suffrage cause and the reasons for their participation will be as wide apart as the reasons for their belief or unbelief. Some of the men have taken seriously the stories that trouble may occur along the line of march and that blackguards may insult the women or attempt some physical diversion against the peace of the procession. There is apparently no real basis for this fear, but it holds tenaciously with some men and so a part of them will march by their wives, daughters or sisters, for purposes of protection only, while others will march to show that their heart is for suffrage and that man must do his part to make perfect the parade showing and to give suffrage a male endorsement.

### Some Scorn Male Escort.

Some of the women who will march have told their husbands and their brothers and their sons that they cannot march. In fact there are many "male members of families" who want to take part, and who have been forbidden. The women who are averse to the appearance of the other sex as defenders of the parade, say that if women are able to vote and to elect their share of government, they are able to march along Pennsylvania avenue without a hard-fisted escort.

Several army women will have a place in the cavalry division of the suffrage parade. These women know how to ride and moreover they have the service course. It is said that if there is any attempt to interfere with the peace and comfort of the marchers, those army women on their trained mounts will go to the front and do some "riding down." The women of the hunt clubs will go to the front with them. It is inconceivable that any attempt will be made to interfere with this parade. The un-Americanism of interference is enough to disarm fear in advance, but some of the elements in the community opposed to suffrage have been doing their best through the press and otherwise to make it appear that hoodlums will "move to the attack." If anything of the kind is done a lot of people who hold themselves respectable will be responsible.

### Fight on Colorado City Bill.

The supporters of conservation, under federal management, the "militant preservationists," as they are called, are conducting a campaign either to secure the final defeat in congress of a plan to turn over to the city of Colorado Springs some thousands of acres of government land, or to try to induce President Taft to intervene with his veto as he did last summer in the case of a water river dam bill, which was opposed by the conservationists.

When the bill giving the city of Colorado Springs control and use of some thousands of acres of the southerly, easterly and northerly slopes of Pike's Peak was up in the senate, Senator Guggenheim of Colorado succeeded in having struck out of it five or six words, which would give the agricultural department partnership with the city of Colorado Springs in the control of the land. If the bill goes through with this omission it will mark a departure from precedent, for while the government has been willing to turn over land useful as watershed reservoirs to municipalities, it always has insisted that the department of agriculture should maintain what may be called suzerainty over the allotted tracts.

There is opposition among both Democrats and Republicans to this senate effort to give to the Colorado town this land and to take it away virtually and entirely from government control. The conservationists are telling congressmen that this bill is but a preliminary step to the turning over of other government tracts of land to persons "who know what they want." There are many congressmen, however, who have been of some service to the conservation movement, who say that "there is a vast difference between turning over land to a municipality for public use and turning it over to the predatory interests."

There probably will be a good deal of a row over this Colorado Springs matter before it is definitely settled one way or the other. The government seeks to keep control over land not only because of the water power which there may be upon it and which eventually might be used for the public benefit, but because of the forest and mineral wealth which the land may contain. The conservationists say that all the possibilities of the future will be given away by Uncle Sam if the city of Colorado Springs is given what it wants footloose from any government control.

Entering Wedge Is Feared. It is probable, however, that the conservationists do not so much fear the results of turning the land over to a municipality as they do that so turning it will be the entering wedge for turning over other tracts to corporations which are not municipalities. Not very much has been heard of conservation at the present session of congress, but men like Mr. Pinchot who have been leading the conservation crusade in the past are standing at one side watching sharpened all legislation which touches their propaganda.

The conservationists are not altogether happy, and they say so, at the prospects of the future, but they say that they are ready to get into the fight again as soon as congress reconvenes. Once they thought they had their fight won, but they seem to feel that there has been something of a reaction which their charge has come from misrepresentations, and that now they must go ahead with their work just as they went ahead with it in the days following the conference of governors at the White House at the time that Theodore Roosevelt preached to the governors the doctrine of saving the nation's natural resources.

### Cabinet To Be Increased.

It seems to be virtually a certainty now that Woodrow Wilson will be called upon to name ten cabinet members. The increasing of the official family's size by one member will be due to the creation of a department of labor. Everything points to the signing by President Taft before he leaves office of the bill creating the new department, and if this should not happen the chances are that Mr. Wilson soon after his inauguration will have a chance to sign the bill on his own account.

The Democrats and the Republicans in their official pronouncement as parties both have declared in favor of a department of labor. For years representatives of the labor industries have urged that they be represented at the president's council table. In the past there was a good deal of opposition to the creation of the new department. It showed itself mainly in the effort to keep the necessary legislation from reaching the voting point. While Washington has been gossiping a good deal about President Wilson's cabinet, it has been taking note only of nine cabinet places. It is taken for granted that if a department of labor is authorized a representative of labor will sit in the cabinet. It has been suggested that John Mitchell might be the cabinet officer. The chances are that the president will find out either directly or indirectly how the majority of the labor leaders feel on the qualifications of this man or that man and will make his choice accordingly.

### Eight Hour Day Legislation.

In writing about labor legislation in congress the eight hour law should not be overlooked. Years ago congress voted that eight hours should constitute a day on all government work, but it declined to sanction legislation making the eight hour day compulsory on government work which was being done by private concerns. So it was that when the government was building a battleship in one of its own yards it worked its men only eight hours a day, while the private ship yard building a battleship under contract for the government worked its men ten hours a day.

Labor tried its best for a good many years to get an eight hour law which would apply in the case of government work under control of private corporations. About six years ago a great delegation representing labor marched to the capitol to make impressive by numbers its wish that the eight hour law should be passed. The speaker of the house and some of the party leaders met the labor representatives and talked to them, but no definite promise was made.

### Made Congressmen Dodge.

An eight hour law such as labor wish once reached the floor of the house by virtue of the fact that some of the members of the committee which had the bill in its keeping were caught napping. The intention was to keep the bill in committee and thus to relieve members of congress of the necessity of voting on the measure at least until after the next election. One of the members of the committee which had the bill before it was out of town and it was not known that he had returned. He was in favor of the measure and when he walked into the committee unexpectedly one morning the bill was forced to a vote and in the absence of some members of the opposition a favorable report was made. This was sent to the house, where all kinds of expedients were necessary to keep it from coming to a vote before adjournment.

### Just the Name.

"What's a good name for a fashionable apartment house?" "King's court. That's a toppy name." "I believe I'll name it Divorce Court. I want to get the very smartest people."

## Lovely Gowns Designed for Intending Travelers



BEFORE winter has fairly set in, costumes and milliners in the north are busy designing apparel for southern tourists. And no sooner are the holidays over than those fortunate enough to turn their backs upon blustering cold provide themselves with gowns and wraps and millinery made for their use.

They may choose from some marvels of lovely gowns in embroidered white materials, combined with laces and chiffons. These summer gowns to be worn in winter time, often have odd little touches which put them in a class by themselves. One may see among them fine batiste made up with Chiny lace and hand embroidered, finished with the narrowest of fur bands. Or gowns of which the upper two-thirds is made of embroidered voile and the lower third of heavy but supple satin.

Lingerie blouses and soft silk shirtwaists are in great demand and the plain but handsome tailored gown of cloth is in the height of its glory.

There is a great variety in hats to choose from, with Milans and Leghorns always liked, and each season bringing in some new fad in color or trimming. Milan and hemp hats in white or natural straw color faced with black velvet and trimmed with white ribbon or feathers (or both) can be found in many different shapes and sizes. There are flower trimmed Leghorns and henns and many hats made of braids, narrow laces and more especially of thin fabrics. Crepe Francaise, crepe Georgette and mailles furnish the most novel and beautiful of the new models in made hats.

For general wear the two hats shown here are fine examples of correct millinery for the southern tourist.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## SHOW CHARMING TEA GOWNS ADAPTED FOR COLORED CLOTH

Afternoon Costumes Are Becoming  
More and More Attractive to the  
Devotees of Fashion.

The new tea gowns promise to be very fascinating; every year they become more and more fashionable with the elegant Parisiennes, who have got into the habit of putting them on at their afternoon tea receptions. I saw a charming model which had been carried out in white chiffon. The skirt was particularly pretty and graceful, hanging in the softest of straight folds. Just a pretty drapery of chiffon was wound about the arm and did duty for the sleeves of the bodice, which was also of white chiffon. The striking feature of this garment was the peplum of fine black chintilly lace of an exquisitely graceful design; it was attached to the back of the left shoulder, and continued all round to the right side of the front of the bodice. The lower part of the peplum was left without drapery, so that it formed a tunic. Another charming model was a study of deep orange and white; the foundation dress in this case was of white chiffon and quite transparent. Over this was a rich Grecian drapery of deep orange-colored crepe de chine, which fell from the shoulder and was continued across the bodice. The front was carried out in artistic folds almost to the hem; they were raised half-way up the skirt at the back, and were held in place by a buckle made of orange crepe de chine.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## CARRY COSTLY VANITY CASES

Elegance of These Dainty Appointments  
Are Limited Only by the  
Depth of One's Purse.

For the woman who adores dainties in small belongings there are cases which will consume whatever pin money she has to spare. In the loveliest enamels, surfacing gold or silver, she may have—at a price that is just a bit staggering—a vanity box containing an enamel-framed mirror, a powder puff, a rouge receptacle and one manicure implement. Encained in the same enameled metal she may have a purse fitted with compartments for change coins of various denominations. And she may also have a square flat receptacle for visiting cards and memorandum tablet. Of the same size and shape, but slightly converted, is an enameled cigarette holder, and this, most luxurious looking of all the cases, clasps with a jewel which not infrequently is of purest water.

Moire-finished gun is the very latest metal devoted to vanity boxes, change purses, card cases and cigarette holders. But although their appearance is one of subdued elegance and ultra refinement, they have not the somber look of plain gun, for the watery surface is in itself ornamental and all of the trimmings, so-called—meaning the edges, the hinges and the clasps, are of polished silver. Moire-finished gun is the smart finish for bracelet watches and for sunshade handles, and it makes a stunning frame for the photograph of an elderly person.

### Artificial Flowers.

Artificial flowers are used in every possible way on all occasions. No one flower leads in popularity.

Costume of Characteristic Design  
That Will Find Favor With the  
Well-Dressed Woman.

This is a style that would look well made up in any colored cloth.

The skirt has a wrapped seam down the left front, trimmed with buttons set closely together; a wide panel is taken down the back.

The coat has the edge of front taken in a line with seam on skirt. Small panels are arranged at the side



of basque; they stand up over the band at waist; this is of black satin to match the collar and cuffs.

Drake hat with a brim of fur and cloth crown, trimmed at left side by an aigrette.

Materials required: 5 yards cloth 48 inches wide, 3/4 yard satin 20 inches wide, 3 dozen buttons, 5 1/2 yards silk or satin for lining coat.

### Beaded Robes Over Soft Foundations.

Any woman nowadays may have a resplendent evening gown if she chooses. All that is necessary is to have one's dressmaker fashion a simple, clinging foundation gown of some soft silken fabric, and to slip over it one of the beaded net or chiffon robes, which need no fitting further than a drawing in of the sheer material at the waist under a sash or girdle.

### Contrasting Sleeves.

Sleeves in a different material from the rest of the dress are a novelty. The long velvet or damask sleeves which match the dress in color and have soft frills over the hand are charming.